4th Grade Reading/ELA

Study List

Weeks 19-20

**Spelling Words:**

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| **Week 19** | **Week 20** |
| 1. Said
2. School
 | 1. Their
2. They’re
3. There
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**Vocabulary Words and Word Parts:**

1. micro—small
2. scope—to see or watch
3. tele—distant, far away

\**ELA Terms:**

1. homophones—words that sound the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings.
2. verb—a doing word (run), a being word (is), or a sensing word (sounds)
3. subject—the topic of a sentence; it is needed for a complete sentence. The simple subject will be noun or pronoun.
4. predicate—describes what the subject does, feels, or is; it is needed for a complete sentence. The verb will be in the predicate.
5. complete sentence—a complete thought; it starts with a capital letter and ends with a period; it contains both a subject and a predicate
6. fragment—an incomplete sentence that is set up to look like a sentence with a capital letter to begin and a period at the end; a fragment is missing a subject, a predicate, or both
7. simple sentence—a sentence consisting of only one complete thought (independent clause)
8. compound sentence—a sentence consisting of more than one complete thought (independent clause)
9. coordinating conjunction—a joining word that joins equal words, phrases, or clauses (FANBOYS—for, and, nor, but, or yet, so)
10. quotation marks—punctuation marks used around dialogue and titles of short texts
11. declarative sentence—a sentence that is a statement; ends with a period (.)
12. interrogative sentence—a sentence that is a question; ends with a question mark (?)
13. imperative sentence—a sentence that is a request or command; ends in a period if it is a polite request; ends in an exclamation point (!) if it is a strong command
14. exclamatory sentence—a sentence that is said with emotion; ends in an exclamation point
15. formal English—language usage that is correct and proper; used for writing things for educational and professional purposes
16. informal English—language usage that is familiar and sometimes incorrect; used in informal settings with family and friends
17. relative pronouns—words that take the place of a noun and work as the subject of a dependent clause describing that noun (who, whom, whose, which, that)
18. relative adverbs—also known as subordinating conjunctions; begin adverb dependent clauses (where, when, why)

**Reading Terms:**

1. fiction—texts that are based upon the imagination
2. nonfiction—texts that are based upon fact
3. narrative—a text that tells a story; may be fiction or nonfiction
4. literary texts—texts that are meant to affect the reader emotionally; literary texts have a theme
5. informational texts—texts that are meant to impart factual knowledge to a reader; informational texts have a main idea
6. main idea—the “point” of an informational text; it is the “big idea” or “bottomline”
7. inference—an educated guess based upon information in the text